

(iii) Flight inspection activity in connection with airway and airport facilities.

(7) *Priority Seven.* Other military flight operations.

(8) *Priority Eight.* All other flight operations not specifically listed above.

(d) *Policy for Application of WATPL.*

(1) The restrictions embodied in the WATPL will apply to all aircraft except those in receipt of a Security Control Authorization.

(2) Priority will be solely dependent on the nature of the aircraft's mission. Operational test flights will take the priority of the mission aircraft tested.

(3) The originator of a request for aircraft movement will be responsible for determining and verifying the appropriate priority in accordance with the list described above.

(4) The individual filing the flight plan will be responsible for including the priority number as determined by the originator of the request.

(5) During general war conditions, situations may occur which cannot be related to the WATPL. Aircraft emergencies and inbound international flights which have reached the point of no return, including foreign air carrier flights enroute to safe haven airports in accordance with specific international agreements are examples of such situations. These incidents must be treated individually through coordination between ATC and appropriate military agencies in consideration of the urgency of the inflight situation and existing tactical military conditions.

(6) During periods other than general war, aircraft movements are handled as follows:

(i) Involvement in limited war or execution of contingency plans, to include JCS directed actions, immediately makes successful completion of such action a primary national objective. Therefore, aircraft movements in support of these actions will be afforded expeditious handling by the ATC system commensurate with the degree or urgency stated by the JCS to the FAA. When directing the execution of a contingency/limited war plan, or other JCS directed operation which is in pursuit of primary national objectives, the JCS will so advise the FAA (or appro-

priate Canadian authority if Canadian airspace is involved), requesting that aircraft operating in accordance with such plans be given preferential handling over all air traffic except active air defense missions and launch of the strategic alert force and supporting aircraft. Should contingency, limited warfare, or other JCS directed plans be executed concurrently by more than one operational commander, the JCS will state to the FAA (or appropriate Canadian authority when Canadian airspace is involved), and the military commanders concerned, the relative urgency of each operation and will resolve conflicts that may arise therefrom.

(ii) Assignment of reserved airspace to accommodate military air operations which, because of their objectives, cannot be conducted in accordance with routine ATC procedures will be based upon an order of precedence for the purpose of resolving mission conflicts in planning altitude reservations. This order of precedence is published in appropriate Joint Service Regulations and FAA documents.

(7) Priorities for air traffic clearances required under the SCATANA plan are not to be confused with civil priorities assigned to civil air carrier aircraft under the WASP priorities system, or to general aviation civil aircraft under the SARDA plan. WASP and SARDA priorities are designed to provide for controlled use of civil aircraft capability and capacity, and they have secondary significance when the WATPL for the movement of aircraft is in effect.

§ 245.9 Procedures for movement of air traffic.

(a) *Situation.* The primary instrument used by NORAD region commanders to control the volume of air traffic operating within their areas of responsibility is the WATPL for Movement of Air Traffic (§ 245.8).

(b) *Intention.* To establish procedures necessary for the expeditious movement of tactical air traffic during periods when SCATANA is in effect.

(c) *Execution.* (1) Tactical air traffic assigned a WATPL number of 1 or 2 will not be delayed, diverted, rerouted,

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or landed by NORAD region commanders. However, NORAD region commanders may recommend that this traffic be rerouted to avoid battle or battle threatened areas.

(2) Air traffic assigned a WATPL number other than 1 or 2 may be delayed, diverted, rerouted, or landed by the NORAD region commander to prevent degradation of the air defense system.

(3) Aircraft being “recovered” will be expedited to home or alternate base, and “search and rescue” aircraft expedited on their missions; but such aircraft may be diverted to avoid battle areas or take off may be delayed to prevent saturation of airspace.

(4) Tactical air traffic will file IFR flight plans and comply with IFR procedures regardless of weather. The appropriate WATPL number will be entered in the Remarks section in the Aircraft Clearance Form DD 175. The WATPL number will be posted on ARTCC flight strips passed from one ARTCC to the next, and to the appropriate air defense control facilities.

(5) For mass military operations a single clearance form will be filed and ALTRAV procedures will be applied.

(6) Compliance with approved flight plan and position report requirements is of utmost importance for identification. Aircraft aborting or deviating from an approved flight plan will air-file a revised flight plan as soon as the necessity for such deviation is evident. Unauthorized deviations may preclude identification and result in engagement by defensive weapons.

(d) *Special operations.* (1) The volume of air traffic in areas critical to air defense can be controlled by means of the WATPL. In areas that are not critical to air defense or in areas of poor or no radar coverage, the appropriate military authority may wish to authorize additional specific flights which may not qualify for a high enough priority under the WATPL. When ESCAT or SCATANA have been implemented the appropriate military authority may authorize flights by granting a Security Control Authorization to the ARTCC or agency requesting the clearance.

(2) The following flights may require the granting of a Security Control Authorization prior to take off:

- (i) Organized civil defense missions.
- (ii) Disaster relief flights.
- (iii) Agricultural and forest fire flights.
- (iv) Border patrol flights.
- (v) SARDA flights prior to WATPL Six.

§ 245.10 SCATANA testing.

(a) *Situation.* To insure that SCATANA actions can be taken expeditiously, SCATANA tests will be conducted periodically.

(b) *Intention.* (1) SCATANA tests will be conducted in connection with Headquarters NORAD or NORAD region large-scale simulated exercises. Additional tests may be conducted by individual NORAD regions when test objectives are local in nature.

(2) All Federal facilities responsible for SCATANA actions will participate in SCATANA tests, except where such participation will involve the safety of aircraft. Non-federal civil aeronautical facilities may be requested to participate.

(c) *Execution.* (1) During SCATANA tests, all actions will be simulated.

(i) Aircraft will not be grounded or diverted.

(ii) Air navigation aids will not be shut down.

(iii) Test messages will not be transmitted over air/ground/air radio frequencies.

(iv) Radio communications will not be interrupted.

(2) For NORAD Exercises.

(i) If ESCAT is applied by CINC NORAD, this fact will be passed to the Region SCATANA Officer in plain language. Region SCATANA officers may call or simulate calling the appropriate ARTCC using the following statement:

This is a NORAD exercise. Apply ESCAT. ARTCC acknowledge and take no further action.

(ii) If ESCAT is applied or SCATANA is implemented by the Region Commander, the Region SCATANA Officer may simulate the call or may make an actual call using the format shown in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section, and inserting ESCAT or SCATANA as appropriate.